

BUNGAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

September, 1946.

Gentlemen,

I present the annual report for the year ending
31st December, 1945.

STATISTICS.

Area.	2393 acres.
Population.	3120
Inhabited houses.	975
Rateable Value.	£15789
Sum raised by ld.rate.	£63 - 14 - 3

BIRTHS.	M	F	Total	
Legitimate.	33	29	62	Rate per 1000 - 23.6
Illegitimate.	7	5	12	(rate for England - 16.1)
			74	
Still-births				Rate per 1000 - 2.9
Legitimate.	4	1	5	(rate for England .46)
Illegitimate.	1	-	1	
			6	
DEATHS.	16	32	48	Rate per 1000 - 15.3
				(rate for England - 11.4)
Infant mortality (under 1 year)				Rate per 1000 live births-27
Legitimate	-	2	2	(rate for England - 46)

Estimates of the age and sex distribution of the population are not available, so that the rates are not strictly comparable with other districts.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Tuberculosis.	-	1	Other circulatory	3	3
Influenza.	-	1	Bronchitis.	4	-
Cancer of uterus.		3	Digestive diseases	-	1
" breast.		3	Maternal causes		1
other sites	1	2	Congenital causes	2	2
Apoplexy.	2	5	violence	1	-
Heart disease.	5	7	Other causes	-	3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Pneumonia.	6	Measles.	8
Erysipelas.	2	Ophthalmia	1
Infective		Diphtheria.	2
jaundice	3	Whooping Cough	2

Total, 24. Infectious disease incidence per 1000 - 7.1. This is the smallest number since 1942. One other diphtheria was notified but not subsequently confirmed. Neither of the two cases had been inoculated though one was aged 7.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Two new cases were notified, a male, pulmonary, aged 36 and a male, non-pulmonary aged 61.
One death occurred, a pulmonary, female, aged 28;
18 cases remained on the register at the end of the year.
Notification of all infectious diseases is satisfactory.



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GENERAL STATEMENT.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

36 under five and 6 from five to fifteen were done, this is only fairly satisfactory in the older group. Further propaganda will have to be carried out in 1946 if the initial enthusiasm is to be maintained.

Water.

Tested quarterly from taps and from the source, bacteriologically. No adverse sample has been received.

About 80% of all houses have a supply, 65% piped in, the remaining 15% from standpipes. 20% are outlying farms within the Urban District.

Sewerage.

The scheme is overloaded and addition of a new scheme is needed.

Milk.

No tuberculosis sample was reported. There are two accredited and one Tuberculin tested producers in the town and a limited quantity of pasteurised is delivered. Trouble arose in the latter owing to old and ineffective plant, steps to have this replaced have so far proved unsuccessful owing to shortage of the necessary machinery.

Increase in pasteurised milk is, in my opinion, a most desirable objective.

Recent figures go to prove more and more the greatly increased amount of bovine tuberculosis in the country districts as contrasted with the towns.

Housing.

A five year scheme of 50 houses per year is proposed. Many of the older houses are growing worse and I am afraid that some of those in class 4 of the housing survey will qualify for class 5 in a short time.

Complaints to me have been less this year, usually of a local drain or nuisance, easily dealt with. The only one difficult to settle is that of elderly people living alone in squalor.

A case of this kind still remains and it is hoped may be dealt with, legally or by persuasion, in the near future.

HUBERT PEDLER.

Medical Officer of Health.

